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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year....

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Soutage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who feror us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Go Slow!

The inclination of the New York State Administration and of the New York city administration to spend money cannot escape the notice of the public, Mr. Low's desire to make his term memorable by this means being perhaps more marked than Governor ODELL's.

In each case there appears strongly the idea that personal fame is to be benefited by a show of generosity with the public funds.

In each case the characteristic policy is a readjustment of taxation, so that

more money can be raised. In each case there is evident, also, a disposition to veil the increase in expenditure by some arrangement which will make the tax rate seem less burdensome to the taxpayers, in the public mind at least, if not in their own.

This tendency is as fraught with danger to-day as it ever was, and unless supervised by financial prudence and restraint, it may result in trouble for both State and city.

Algonkian American.

In the Journal of American Folk-Lore Mr. ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN Catalogues 131 words of Algonkian origin in American English. The Algonhin race of Indians had an immense geographical range in North America. The early settlers and colonists came into contact with many tribes of that race and it is natural that "United States " should preserve traces of that contact. The Indian tongues were many. There were or are fifty-eight distinct linguistic stocks." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN tells us, " north of the Mexican boundary line." The Algonkian rises out of the cold precincts of philology and puts on something of human glow when we remember that it was the language of POCABONTAS. ROLFE and the inimitable Capt. JOHN SMITH must have had some smattering of it. No doubt it could coe with terms of endearment; and in the mouths of strenuous gentlemen of the old American stock like King PHILIP, PONTIAC and TECUMSER, it must have had a manly sound. Look at some well-known faces in Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN's list of the little Indian boys that have been adopted into the English family:

Chipmank, hickory, hominy, menhades. moe casis, mosse, mugwump, musquash, pemmican, persimmes, pappoese, pone, porgy, possum, powwow, raccoon, semp, skunk, squash, squaw, succo tesh. Tammany, tautog, terrapin, toboggan, tomahawk totem, wiewam, woodchuck."

These words have a momentum and majesty. Samp, squash, skunk! They come down like a falling tree. They have the strength and gravity of Nature. Some of these Algonkian survivals have made their way around the world. "To- zens of the United States. There is of anthropology. "Pemmican " reaches to the Arctic and Antarctic pole.

What region of the earth knows not Temmany? Mugwump, which we had much pleasure in using and diffusing nineteen years ago, is a traveller. We were glad to see it the other day in an authoritative English work on Spiritual-Out of the darkness of the forests into the derkness or discreet veiled light of the cabinet and the seance. Every distinguished visitor to the United States ales home grateful memories of Brer Terrapin, one of the noblest of our aborgines and like the rest of them destined

to disappear.
Like books, words have their fates. "Sachem" is full of life; and "saga-more "has blood in it yet. "Mugwump," dug up after too long a sleep, flourishes like a green bay tree. But where is werowance." another name for chief and big chief, a name that should have seen tressured by Virginians and Marylanders, for it arose in their country.
We are about the only persons still true
to "werewance." We use it once in a
while, out of real affection, not affectation; but we're afraid that its sands APO FUD:

" to the dark places, with the dead of old,

There lies another muscular vocable, cockarouse, another synonym of Mugwump. We can't pass cockarouse without a drop of eye-offending brine. It is a mystic and wonderful word: a word that could be ' hurled ' with terrible effect; a word memorable the because that illustrious Hartford choler, James Harmond Taument also because that illustrious Hartford other hand, the total rejection of the scholer, James Hammond Tetrapula, general principles stated by Dr. Deago tried to swear "cause" on it. Hear would be to deny our right to decide for

This word, which to derived from the Virginian es soms miker soutnessiesy Aiguphian dialect reprinted to the indice lenguage from which it was man has done more to strengthen the present easily into the aprecia of the English columns of blegate. Marriand. Ar. with monembal similar mageing in the proponents replier, & mainter as excherance. The more assets to be a corruption al successionance which according to Capt. bugginte. In this word for / \$1 Tangebras sought the might also at the describe course. According to this night appropriately they the part Martin to the peting interpolities or nested asiactive from. elgenfries and trans advises right decompages.

D. BERAT, but in spice of the Algorithm and the Boston callers, the genealogs of " causius" has not been made clour so the counting mind. Of Tatomany, a corrupted form of Tangerary. " a noted Delaware or Lenape chief in the time of

was suggested in the earlier stages of bones. Do the luxurious Tankee boys the negotiations. "That would have faof to-day know what a " pung " is? Accilitated the settlement, which is the cording to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, " pung " is last thing the Sultan desires. By taking contraction of "Tom pung," which the course he has, he secures at least " is said to be a corruption, by folk-etymology, from 'toboggan.' " When, some delay, and may provoke dissension among the European Powers interested with Mr. EMERSON, in unploughed in the matter, among which, notwith-Maine we seek the lumberers' gang, shall standing her reserve, Germany has to we have to have a "Kennebunker?" What is a "Kennebunker?" It is "a word of comparatively recent origin used to denote 'the valise (for clothes) which Maine lumbermen take with them to the woods.' " It is amusing to learn that a Maine Algonkian dialect foresaw NEAL

means " probably ' place of the snake.'

s " squantum " still in use in Nantucket

in the sense of " a good time," " merry

making," "picnic party," "high old

which, among the Dutch colonists and

in Virginia and Massachusetts, meant

"dancing party." "social gathering of a lively sort," "a jollification?" Mr.

CHAMBERLAIN says that " the last sig-

ification is not yet extinct in American

English." Here is a chance for "re-

vival." The nap was worn from " good

time " long ago. Shall we not have a

squantum "or a " cantico, " or a " tuck-

ernuck?" "Netop " is Massachusetts

Algonquin for "friend," "crony," chum," pal," pard." Is there any-

thing in the theory of the onomatopoe-

tic origin of language? Here is "Kin-

nikinnick." Is it the chuckle and chortle

of Dame Partlet after laying an egg?

Argentina and the Monroe Doctrine.

portant note shows how far that docu-

ment is from being a proposal for an

the United States and the Argentine

Republic for the resistance of coercive

measures on the part of European powers

attempting to collect debts or alleged

debts from the Governments of South

It is easy to understand why the

first erroneous reports of the Argentine

approaches sent Baron SPECK VON STERN-

BURG in haste to the State Depart-

ment. But no such proposal can be

read between or behind the lines of the

Argentine Foreign Minister's communi-

cation. His note is mainly an able.

temperate and logical presentation of

what is commonly known as the Calvo

doctrine, that the law courts of the debtor

nation should be the last recourse of the

creditor or claimant, and that inter-

national law should not recognize the

principle of debt collection by military

force. Dr. DRAGO further argues that

this doctrine is involved in, or is a neces-

sary corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

itself. He accepts unreservedly on the

part of the Argentine Government the

Monroe Doctrine as proclaimed and held

by us, and communicates to Secretary

HAY his views as to the desirability of

attaching the Calvo doctrine thereto;

and he conveys through Minister GARCIA

MEROU an expression of his hope that

these views may find acceptance at

American conference at Mexico City,

Secretary HAT was never wiser, how-

The Government at Washington, we

promises an increase in amity and com-

munity of interest on these continents,

nized creed at every American capital

But as the nation chiefly responsible

for the enforcement of the Monroe Doc-

tinue to decide for itself, as occasion

arises, when the doctrine is applicable

advance. Each case must be decided on its own merits. A wholessle, up-

reserved acceptance of the interpretation

recommended by Dr. Daago, for eg-ample, might easily commit us to the protection of the class of delinquents and wrongdoers who have been so

two annual messages not to look to

the Monroe Doctrine for cover. On the

ourselves the point at which occreive debt collection becomes oppression hince the days of JAMES MONROS no

principle of American policy than the present Secretary of State: and what Mr. Har has accomplished has not been done by plantering the Doctrine over

with definitions, or by issuing supple-

to the interval that has elapsed since

his acceptance of the Austrian and Rus-

sien notes the Sultan has very meterially

etrengthened his military position in his western provinces, and the Albanian population has been brought into line. The next step was the nomination of officers for the gendarmeric, and be has

proposed to place Germans in the posts, in our of the distantion of the intervening Powers and give op-

This cannot be done academically in

and when it is not.

with regard to debts to Europe.

political considerations.

Washington.

The published text of Dr. DRAGO's im-

tobacco, leaves and bark.

or Central America.

time?"

What has become of " cantico,

be reckoned. ABDUL HAMID knows that each and all of the Powers will hesitate long and anxiously before undertaking to coerce him by force of arms and starting a conflict the end of which would be by no means certain. Dow and prohibition. "Kennebunk

The Midway Cable Station.

The so-called Midway group, consisting of two low atolls known as Sand Island and Eastern Island, is close to the 180th meridian, the international date line where the day changes with a jump. It is almost equidistant from San Francisco and Yokohama, from Behring Strait and from Australia. It is at the navel of the Pacific, and as a central station of the future American telegraph system connecting this continent with Asia and the islands of the ocean it will always be a famous and interesting spot.

Midway is American territory already, and was chosen by the original navy survey as a more advantageous landing place for the cable than Wake Island, although the route from Honolulu to Guam is two or three hundred miles shorter by way of Wake. The reasons for preferring Midway to Wake were stated by Admiral BRADFORD in his No, it's an Indian mixture of smoking statement of January 17, 1902, to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

" The Midway Islands have always been in the ossession of the United States. . . We avoid Wake Island by going to Midway, for the reason that offensive and defensive alliance between Wake Island seems at times to be swept by the sea. It is only a few feet above the level of the ocean, and f a cable station were established there very expensive works would be required; besides, it has no harbor, while the Midway Islands are perfectly abitable and have a fair harbor for vessels of ighteen-feet draught."

> The executive order committing the Midway Islands to the charge of the Navy Department, for the protection of the property of the Pacific Cable Company against landing parties of Japanese sailors, is a purely domestic arrangement. No international question of jurisdiction is even remotely involved. Japan has not, and never has had, any claim to Midway.

Short-Sighted Philanthropy.

The revelation that an apparently poor newswoman who died on Tuesday had accumulated about \$6,000, in savings bank accounts, will not surprise any of the multitude of newspaper venders in New York, men and women, boys and girls, however astonishing it may be to other people. Mrs. CRAFT, the dead woman, had sold papers for many years in Chambers street in the neighborhood of the City Hall, and it might have been assumed that she had saved at least that amount of money besides supporting her family, for she was a woman of careful habits.

The good will of a street newsstand Now, there is nothing novel in the in a situation commanding a large trade general theory enunciated by Dr. DRAGO. may have a salable value of several It has long been a favorite tenet of South thousand dollars. Usually it is worth and Central American diplomatists, it several hundred dollars. Mrs. CRAFT figured largely in the politics of the Panhad no such stand, for she sold her papers from a chair, but even the good and it is entertained even by many citiwill of such a trade is valuable in the must be respected by all dealers, young mind, irrespective of geographical or and old, at their peril, protect even a newsboy in a place for vending of which he has secured possession by the right ever, than when he refrained from either of prolonged occupancy. The newsacquiescing in or dissenting from the stands along the streets are sometimes less profitable than the trade of a newspropositions of the Argentine Minister concerning the manner in which the boy in a desirable situation, and he holds Monroe Doctrine ought to be interpreted it against all comers, with the force of the traditions and courtesy of the trade to back him. The profits made by some are sure, will welcome every overture of these newsboys are as great as the from South or Central America that wages earned by a mechanic, and as the income of many a professional man, also, or they may be even more. As much as \$5 and even \$10 a day is earned or that indicates a growing disposition in the Latin-American republics to con-fide in our disinterested friendship. The by them, but usually, perhaps, where two are joined in partnership, as is frequently the case. Probably, too, there United States will be glad when the Monroe Doctrine is part of the recogis no employment in which girls and young women engage which brings better money rewards than are obtained by many of them as newspaper venders. Even little urchins yelling "extras" will trine, both for our own security and for the benefit of our neighbors and friends. make from 50 cents to a dollar a day. the United States Government must con-

Exactly how many of these news venders there are in New York has never been reported with statistical authority, but there are thousands of them. If the boys resist the temptations of " craps " they are pretty sure to do well, and the older venders from fixed newsstands, and even without them, frequently rival Mrs. CRAPT in their accumulations, if they refrain from discipation and from " playing the in New York are supported by the profits of newspaper selling, wholly or in con-siderable part. The little newsboy who brings home to his mother to cents or a dollar every pight is an important bread winner for the family. Boot blacking, size, is a source of income for thousands

Of boys.

On the pies of philanthropy it is now proposed to have the law step in and interfers with this profitable occupation of large numbers of children in New York, though, as a rule, almost invariably, they are pursuing it without injury to themselves or the public order and with great advantage to their parents. At the request of a 'Child Labor Committee' of this city, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature at Albany to prohibit children under 17 years of age from selling newspapers or working a boothingles at any time of the day or night, to require that children under is years of age who go into the business chall obtain a permit or badge in order to pursue it, and to limit the bours in

We are gied to see that the fociety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and also the Justices of the Court of Special Septices, of which the Children a Court is a part, are protesting formally and strongly against this cruel managers. Here is an expression of the

judgment and practical experience of Justice MATER:

"The husky boy of thirteen who is helping a re spectable widowed mother is placed on the same footing with the undersized eigarette-smoking street arab who runs away from home and peddles newspapers in a dive in some notoriously bad neighbor hood. The boy who sells an 'extra 'in The Bron or in Harlem or in other residential neighborhoods a must be arrested, but the boy who loafs on the public thoroughfare at 10 o'clock and does not engage in any occupation, may, under this go at large."

The bill is another among many proofs of the ignorance and the deficiency in imagination from which professional philanthropy suffers so often. It proposes to prohibit or hamper or make ess profitable a form of child labor use ful to the many thousands of children engaged in it and to their families and the public, an industry of which the actual and possible evils are not greater than those of business generally and the benefits in the way of education are large and valuable. So far as happiness goes, we will wager that there is at least as much among the sharp and vociferous newsboys as among any other body of children of equal number anywhere to be found, and far more than among idle childhood, rich or poor. From the ranks of the newsboys and bootblacks of New York have graduated many men who there learned the business acuteness and received the business discipline which brought to them fame or fortune or an honorable competence and respectful consideration in later life and in a larger sphere of activity.

The fight on the elevated railroad on Tuesday reminds older New Yorkers that, compared with old times, the peace of the city is now extraordinary. Such disthe city is now extraordinary. turbances were at one time so common in New York as to excite no surprise at all. Clashes between the youth of one neigh-borhood and those of another were frequent. A street feud would be started that would soon include a whole neighborhood; and hence the "gangs." We know that there was a great gang battle in Cherry street a few days ago, but that is one in many years; whereas formerly there were gangs about every other corner and collisions without

As a match badly made is half lost, reversing the old adage, we applaud the sporting spirit of Mr. E. E. SMATHERS, who has agreed to the terms proposed by the owners of Major Delmar for a match with Lord Derby, which is now arranged for next Fourth of July. The customary contest of three heats in five would have been much more advantageous for Lord Derby than the one arranged; but Mr. SMATHERS yielded from a manly love of a fight.

Acknowledgments are also due to Mr. V. K. VANDERBILT, Jr., for his purchase of the Tarantula, whereby he may illustrate to slow-going New Yorkers the beauties and uses of the fast-going turbine yacht.

An Industria - Political Query From

Chiergo. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one mystery about the ordinary strike that I cannol account for. Possibly you may be able to throw ne light upon it.

some light upon it.

The unions are, of course, always opposed to aft forms of lawlessness and violence; these things injure their cause, they say. A strike is generally accompanied by violence, laciuding assault, boycotting and murder. These crimes are, the unions asy, due to the lawless population, people who are in no way connected with organized labor. These things being true, lawlessness being injurious to things being true, lawieseness being injurious to
the union cause, and all the crimes being due to
outsiders, why are the officers of the law so lenient
with crimes of this class? Would not an unfinching enforcement of law he the best sort of politics?
Taking the labor leaders at their word. I confess the thing has confused me no little, and I appeal to you for enlightenment.

There is no mystery. The few miscreants detected in lawlessness are invariably allied with the strikers. Their union never fails to do its utmost to shield them from punishment. No union ever punishes its guilty members. In connection with the coal strike investigation SAMUEL GOMPERS and JOHN MITCHELL gave lawlessness a certificate of their approval.

Organized labor being thus deliberately

led into lawlessness, we must look for its redemption to the growing understanding that talk of its being friendly to order is pure humbug, signs of which are multiplying healthily on every hand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BCN-Sir: As to Mr. Coverly's complaint in regard to the "touching" habit, is it not true that the hand (paw) is intended for the protection of its (paw) is intended for the protection of its owner as well as for caressing purposes. I think there is a misappreheasion here, and that in (to be on the safe side) ninety-bin cases in a hundred of the sort he mention the hund (paw) is extended—surely not with out reason in the hurrying throughtour off a still more touching encounter—a collision or an embrace. It is the "detaining hand see the works of any of the modern novelists. NEW YORE, March 12.

Senate and Home.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a man Reed Smoot may be, according to his lights, "same reproche." But as a Mormon and as a representative of our best thoughts as a nation, the foundation of which is the sanctity of the home, all right-thinking sous must band together against him.

AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN

To run Epiros or THE SUB-GARDER CIT.

To run Epiros or THE SUB-Gir. Being one who is exclused by the charms of a red traded girl. I was much interested in the editorial to THE Sup gwelling upon the peculiarities of this type of feminine heavity. To the list of idinsyncrasics you have noted permit me to add a few gaited from personal observation and contact. I have touch that the red dended girl is

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CANADA AND THIS COUNTRY. Annexation Advocated and a Suggestion of the Method of Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

many Canadians have ever thoughtfully considered the fact that if war should ever be declared between Great Britain and the United States their country would become the battleground? A dispute arises about a gold mine, or a few acres of territory or the Alaskan or Venezuelan frontiers, and the are thrown to the winds, and all the barbario us. Of all the possible or impending national disasters to which we are exposed, there is none to compare with this—a disaster which we have only barely escaped during the last decade. The few frontier skirmishes of the previous wars afford us no data of any value whatever in estimating the consequences that would ensue, and we can commit no greater folly that to attempt to fortify our-selves in bombastic glorification of our own nation of eighty millions of people. The British fleet could afford us no protection with our three thousand miles of frontier the war would be one of mutual destruction of American coast cities and Canadian home from ocean to ocean. Like the Southern States, in thirty years' time from the close of such a conflict, we would be slowly recovering from the animosities engendered, and the

sses and slaughter inflicted upon us. losses and slaughter inflicted upon us.

What then shall we say, although we love
the grand old symbol of British connection?
Shall we still cling to it, in spite of the fact
that it holds us suspended by the thread of national caprice or stubbornness, above the awful abyse of ruin and devastation? Our English friends remind us of our duties to the english friends remind us of our duties to the empire, and our alleged dependence upon their protection. They cannot protect us against the great people whom they may make our enemies, and, although we love them as our kinsmen, their ways are not our ways, and the ocean that Nature has placed between us is no more irremovable than are the barriers of dissimilar national thought and desirary.

the barriers of dissimilar national thought and desiriny
The ties of kinship are the only ties of any weight that bind us to the mother land, and they are shared with equal richt by our cousins and fellow countrymen in the United States: but the Englishman appreciates the ties with the latter country with especial readiness, because of the more substantial trade relations, and the prospect of a future friendly or defensive alliance therewith. We are anticipating another object lesson in this connection, from the progress of the present attempts at a settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. The severance of the nominal political connection with Great Britain, and the absorption of the Canadian provinces and Newfoundland as States of the Union would remove all friction of this character, and the other disabilities as well, if a treaty between the several countries were consummated, embodying the following essential features:

First.—Political union with the United States of all the British possessions in the western hemisphere.

Second—As the best available means of

of all the British possessions in the western hemisphere.

Second—As the best available means of preserving peace with all nations, a defensive naval alliance of the feets of the United States, Great Britain and possibly Japan.

Third—Preferential or reciprocal trade relations between the Confederated States, Great Britain, and as many of her self-soverning colonies as may desire that relationship.

Fourth—Formal recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, on the part of Great Britain, and assent to or encouragement of the eventual acquisition and colonization of all the Central and South American countries by the United States.

and South American country

States

Fifth—The cession by the United States of
the Philippine and Sandwich Islands to Great

States.

Fifth—The cession by the United States of the Philippine and Sandwich Islands to Great Britain.

Sixth—Settlement of Canadian farm lands, by the adoption of the policy of providing selected colonists from the Confederated States and the old country with necessary equipment, to be paid for on easy terms.

Beventh—The development of Canadian and Western lake and river navigation, and essocially the great commercial cutlet by way of Georgian Bay, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers.

Eighth—The establishment of a fast railway and steamship service to the old country by way of the enstern Canadian States, Newfoundland and Ireland.

Ninth—The most earnest encouragement on the part of the allied nations of friendly relationships with all countries, and, if possible, the elemiation of all national disputes to courts of arbitration.

Canadian national aspirations would only be enlarged and dignified by such a union—that must occur in spite of all opposition, and is fact is daily being consummated, in many vital respects, by the natural blending of commercial interests, in defiance of artificial barriers, and the reciprocal migrations of the cirizens of both countries. Our Northwest will soon become Americanized and more than one-sixth of our fellow countrymen are already located in the United States. May they soon be regained to us, in this, the only possible way, as citizens of the world's greatest nation, and then, in union with their American neishbors, the Canadian and Northern States will always remain the dominant factors in the control of national affairs, if proper precautions are taken in effecting the settlement of the vast areas of unoccupied farm lands. The mutual advantages of the proposed treaty are self-evident, there is nothing for any party to lose and everything to gain: and the sconer will the dangers be removed, and the sconer will the dangers

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I was glad to read in your editorial of this morning the suggestion that the name "Hope" be given to the new Cup defeader. I suggested the same idea several years ago, and advanced the arguments of your editorial, with the additional one, which I now beg to renew, that the conferring of that name would be a graceful compliment to the ledy who, with her husband, has takes such an interest in several of our Cup defenders. I refer to Mys. C. Oliver Iselin, formerly Mias Hope Goddard of Providence.

New York, March 17.

Brong Electric Co. Bill.

To THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Yesterday
you classified pending legislation at Albany under
three heads as follows: "Good Bills." Bad Bills."
Suspicious Bills." I capocted, of course, to find
classified under the head of "Bad Bills." Assembly
Bill No. 718, introduced Feb. 17, by Mr Ulmann,
authorizing The Brong Gas and Electric Company to supply gas and electricity in the city of
New York. In the first persgraph it defies all
principles of home rule.

New York. March 11.

Ineignia for Gor Diplomaticis.

To the Entros or The Sur Arr Apropos of your editorial in to-day a issue on The Glad Clothes of American Lipinomatics.

The idea suggests itself to me that our representatives abroad wear a devoration or linight anowing the rank they hold in our diplomatic acrivice, varying to appropriate riciness of design and material with fluctions of the American Judge is that take of diplomacy. A foofied forceful. If you recall the incident of the American Judge is that take of diplomacy. A foofied forceful two appeared at a dibner of infering metalise in taking when a proportion of a dispersion of the surface that technic mainly before the first the technic to the surface that the first the technic reliability to the first the first the first that the first the first that the first th

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From the American Agerts and Shappang.

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RAILROAD CEBONOGRAPH.

Invention Which Keeps All Kinds of Tabe on the Engineer. From the Milicoukee Sentinel.

A company is now being organized in Milwaukee to finance an invention which, its inventor claims, will prevent many of the wrecks and socidents which now af-fright a world with their grewsome record. when its use becomes general. This com-pany will control in the United States the

patent rights of the "railway chronograph," as it has been styled by its inventor, H. 3. Sedgwick, formerly of Beloit, Wis., but now a resident of New York city.

The machine which is to do this wonder-'ul work is but a small affair, an iron box about 12 inches square and 3 inches thick. It is devised to keep a record of the work of the locomotive to which it is attached

and of its engineer.

The mechanism is such that it records on a tape every blast of the whistle, together with its exact time and place; the speed of the train at every moment of time; the time and place any accident occurs; the speed approaching, the arrival, the delay, and the departure from any station: the number of miles and the amount of time consumed in switching at any station: when and where the airbrake was applied; how long any engineer is on duty, any and every trip just where the locomotive was at any moment and what it was doing at the time; and bow much steam is wasted through the "pop" or escape valve.

The device is entirely automatic and simple to a degree. It is attached to the engine just in front of the cab and over the boiler. Various levers project from the machine and these are attached to the parts of whose action

ous levers project from the machine and these are attached to the parts of whose action a record is desired.

Inside the box of the machine is a self-winding clock, which records its time upon a tage that winds through the mechanism, by punctured dots, one-tenth of an inch apart. Each dot represents twelve seconds of time. The tage is about one and one-half inches wide, and is always in motion. It is ruled off into seven column, each one for a particular record, and designated respectively as the whistle column, the air column, the bell column, the pop or escape vaive column, the time column, the one-tenth-mile column and the engineer's punch column.

A rod from one of the levers is attached to the crosshead of the engine, and every time the locomotive moves one-tenth of a mile this makes a puncture in the one-tenth-mile column. By the distances between these points the speed of the train can at all times be determined. Another lever is attached to the bell, and at every stroke of the bell it makes a record dot on the tape in the proper column. The same is done in the whistle column, when the whistle is used; in the air column when the brakes are set and in the pop column when the brakes are set and in the pop column when the scape valve is opened. The last column is for the engineer's record. By means of a lever in his cab he makes a punch in this column whenever desired. He punches in the time of arrival at a station and his departures, as ordered in his rules. He can also mark any other occurrence that he wants to have recorded. For instance, the inventor declares that on one of the test trips on the New York Central Railroad a jam nut was dropped from the engineer. The engineer made a record of it, and when Poughkeepsie was reached, eighty miles east, the place where the nut was dropped was computed from the tape, and the nut was found by a section man. The same device serves to keep record of the condition of the track. If the engineer notes a bad section in the track he makes a record of it and its positi

and its position is easily destributed.

From the time and one-tenth mile columns the place and time of the marks in the other column can easily be determined.

The tape is renewed at the end of every run and is preserved for record. It acts as a check on the engineer at all times, thus preventing his doing things which he might do if he did not know that the little machine in front of his cab kept an unerring record of his every action.

in front of his cab kept an unerring record of his every action.

By watching the escape valve it records the amount of steam wasted in this manner on each run. On one run recorded by this machine recently it was found that in eighty-eight miles this valve had been opened 794 times, a waste of almost six tons of cosl. The record of the machine quickly caused a decrease in this needless waste of steam and power.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A great pother is being made in Garmany over Prof. Delitzsch's "Babel and Bible," and Prof. Koenig's "Bible and Rabel," the Emperor William taking part in the discussion and the books of the rival polemics going into sixth editions. Delitasch, among other things. holds that King Hammurabi of Assyria is the Amrafel of Genesis xiv., the contemporary of Abraham and Melchisedso, and that the Old Testament is largely borrowed from Babylonian sources. The era of Hammurabi (or Theorem 1988) in Variously fixed at 2384 Khammuragas) is variously fixed at 2394-2339 to 1923-1848 B. C., with all the inter-mediate possibilities." All of this Koenig tern, endeavors to carry water on both shoulfather was a special "instrument in the hands of the Lord," and insinuating that he, himself, is another special agent or messiah of the same favored character.

The German world might have been spared

fether was a special "instrument in the hands of the Lord," and insinuating that he, himself, is another special agent or messiah of the same favored character.

The German world might have been spared all this row had they read a dozen lines in an American work entitled "The Worship of Augustus Carsar," page 72. The author shows, upon scholarly and well-reasoned grounds, that Khammuragus is a mere myth, a sort of Typhon, who overthrows Nyramsin, the divine Son or Sargon, a name for the Sun, and that his date (a purely satrological one, based on the Brahminical ecliptical cycle; is 2064 B. C. The legend runs taus: Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, whose full name is Sargon, sunder full name is Sargon, with a pale of the sardy the propaged bill is and being familiary with its history. I would not interest any such both the supreme Council of the sardy that the supreme Council on contemplated by the propaged bill is and being familiary. If the Supreme Council has not been asked to do so. The organization of tive full has not been asked to do so. The organization of the Sargon was been mirraulevally and in an object of the sargon, and the surface full has not been asked to do so. The organization of the sargon was been mirraulevally and in an object of the sargon was been mirraulevally and in an object of the sargon was been mirraulevall shows, upon sensitivity and another than the divine Son or Sargon, a name for the Sun, and that his date is purely setrological one, based on the Brahminical ecliptical cycle; is 2068 B. C. The legend runs thus: Sargon, whose full name is Sargani-sur-Ill, or Sargon, whose full name is Sargani-sur-Ill, or Sargon, son of God. knew not his earthly father, who was Akki, the water-carrier. Sargon was born mirreculously and in an obscure place. His virgin mother was letter, of royal deacent. While yet an infant he was deposited in an ark of reeds and left to the care of the River. From this precerious situation he was previdentially rescued and eventually he became the legality constituted King of Assyrts, with a palace at Agane, a suburb of Sippers. There was born to him a son named Naram-Sin, who was overthrown by Rhammurs as, etc.

Prof. Alexander Del Mar, the author of The Worship of Augustus Caser, shows that all this Pabrylonian legend is nothing but Hindee mythoe. Naram-Sin is the fourth incarastion of Vichnu. The mythical spawn of a Brahminical astrological concent, here smugged by ignorance into the domain of history Cemols found a cylinder in Cypyne bearing the name of Nara-Sin, son of Sharrukin, who knew not his father. This last was evidently Varusuin, the third incarnation of Vichnu. The period when these lessends were brought from India into Babrylon is shown in another part of the same work, to have been, in all probability, not earlier than the Sutteenth contiv the, but the indiate, those familiarity with his subject ranks him far shove his indicated was, while Delitated Monnis in the story in a madest way, while Delitated Monnis and Cornili tanother German has far shove his indicated way, while Delitated Monnis and Cornili tanother German has far shove his indicated way, while Delitated Monnis and

An Ep-te-Bate Chicago Charrà

From the Chicago Inter Ocean Setteton and are base belief hands to m Paul a respective Church at Benesiy Hills which to to

OHINA'S NEW ARMY.

Comprehensive Scheme of Reform Prepared-Universal Service Coming.

Some highly interesting details have been received of the military reforms projected in China. The Chinese Government is reported to have adopted a programme for two military colleges to be established one at Tientsin and the other at Wuchang on the Yang-tse-kiang, and a branch college at Chengfu, in the centre of the province of Se-chuen, for the education of officera of the higher ranks. Only officers who have passed through one or other of these colleges or have attained to the standards required in them are to become Generals. Government arsenals are also to be estaulished at Tientein and Poating, in the Province of Chihli, and at Wuchang.

In the spring and autumn of each year military manœuvres will be held in districts to be specified on each occasion, and from time to time the chief officers engaged

tricts to be specified on each occasion, and from time to time the chief officers engaged in the training of the troops will assemble at Pekin in conference for the purpose of discussing military affairs in general. Perhaps the most important of the purpose set forth in this programme is that of discontinuing the present system of raising levice for temporary service, and ultimately substituting for it universal conscription throughout the empire.

It may not be possible to carry out this very comprehensive scheme for some years to come, and it may be retarded by unforeseen circumstances, but the fact that the subject has been so thoroughty considered by the Chinese Government as the foregoing programme indicates gives much material for reflection to all who are in close relations with China. There are already a large number of young Chinese students belonging to the highest families in China preparing for the army at the Imperial Military Academy in Japan; and their keenness for study and aptitude are highly spoken of by their Japanese instructors. A Japanese General has also been placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government by the Emperor Mutsuhito for the purpose of organizing a General Staff for the Chinese Army; and in other ways Japan is assisting her late foe to organize its enormous resources in population, in the first instance, for defence.

Some twenty years ago an American naval officer who had served on the Asistic

sation, in the first instance, for defence. Some twenty years ago an American naval officer who had served on the Asiatic station spoke of Russia as the spear-point of China; but at that time China appeared, as the Marquis Teeng said, to be asleep and Japan was still an unknown quantity in Asiatic politics. DO WE ARREST WOMEN SO?

A Woman's Description of the Behavior of Six Tenderloin Policemen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice a report of the arrest of three Syrian women on Saturday for selling shawls and the com-plaint made to Magistrate Crane by the inon Saturday for selling shawls and the complaint made to Magistrate Crane by the interpreter that they were held for many hours without food. This outrageous matter ought not to be allowed to drop with the discharge of these women, who your paper says had proper licensea. Apart from the fright and stigma of a prison cell the manner of their arrest was brutal, a disgrace to our city and country. I was one of the crowd of indianant shoppers who saw the arrests made. A mere girl of 15 fell crash in the road in a dead faint when she and her companions were taken. Her shawis fell in the mud beside her. She was dragged like a sack of coal to the sidewalk, her skirts disarranged and tralling in the slush. A third woman who ran to aid her was then brutally seized by a third policeman and also placed under arrest as she loosened the neck of the helpless girl's bodice. The two elder women were dragged roughly into the patrol wagon and the unconscious girl was next dumped in as if she had been a drunken tramp, her clothes being disarranged in the operation in a most indecent fashion. "Begorre, thim dagoes shud stay in ther own country," was the retort of one of the six gallant cops who made the arrest and to whom bystanders protested. M. S. S. Woman's Hotel. New York city.

The Beyal Dames.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permi To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Permit me through your columns to reply to an article which appeared in your last Sunday's issue on page 3, under the heading "Royal Dames of America," and I would be piessed if you would give the reply the same prominence that you did the article in question, as it is evident that some members of the Royal Arcanum are laboring under a misapprehension as to the purpose and intent of the tension as to the purpose and intent of the

Proposed organization.

This movement had its origin in Bingher ton, which is proud of its reputation as the organized in the State of New York, vir... Empire Council, No. 52, and I desire to state that the movement has the moral support of

every member of the Royal Arcanum in this city. In the article in question William R. Spooner

BINGHAMTON, March 11

Englished's Ford and Lond.

To this Entrop of The Box - Ser Operating that seems to indicate a wont of glocarity in the agitation that is boing worked up in England over the question of the food supply it case of war is the fact that note of the speakers at the meetings reported appears to have suggested the advisability of lyinging all the available land of the United Ringdom under proper cultivation to begin with it cannot be said that so long as only epociate of the total area of the British islands to cultivated a legitimate cates for scars exists. According to the best agricultury authorities it indicated and frontiand the calivatic land of the kingdom. If third out, the same integrity as the land of Historic fields. France to exceed of Gayman's could resultant there are at the torque and affection manufaction with size. At the type laws reflictants there are at the torque anamed and fields at the third could be sufficient for the country of the same and the start of the fields of the highest enditivation being the indicate area for the torque anamed for such as the country of the same are all the start of the same areas to be such as a part of the same part of the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to same and the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same as a same to prove the same areas to be such as a same and the same areas and the same areas as a same to prove the same areas and the same areas as a same to same a same areas and the same areas as a same as a same as a same to same a same and the same areas as a same as a same as a sam

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